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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1781.

An ACT to permit the exportation of Flour of Wheat from this State by sea, under certain limitations and restrictions.

SECTION 1. WHEREAS prohibitions on the exportation of provisions must ever be injurious to this country, except in years of scarcity; and as this cause of the late embargoes is, in some measure, removed by the greater plenty wherewith it hath pleased Providence to bless the land; and as the ability of this State to furnish its quota of supplies for carrying on a just and necessary war depends materially on the freedom of trade. AND WHEREAS by an act of Assembly, passed on the twenty-eighth day of February last, intitled "An Act for laying an embargo on the exportation of provisions from this State by sea for a limited time," the exportation from this State by sea of all provisions for the food of man was, from and after the publication thereof until the first of September following, forbidden under the penalties and forfeitures in the said act provided and contained: AND WHEREAS the said act having expired by its own limitation, was by another act of Assembly, passed on the twenty-second day of September last, revived and continued for and during the term of six months, and from thence to the end of the next sitting of the General Assembly:

Sect. 2. Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful, during the continuance of the said embargo, the said recited acts notwithstanding, to lade and export by sea, out of this State, flour of wheat, the same being first inspected and found to be good and merchantable, and packed according to law, in the manner and upon the conditions, and under the regulations herein after provided and set forth, and not otherwise, that is to say: In every ship or other vessel, truly and bona fide armed, fitted and provided with six or more carriage guns, and suitable ammunition for the same, each of the said guns to be of such caliber as to be capable of discharging an iron ball weighing at least three pounds avoirdupoize, and the said vessel to be manned with twenty seamen and other persons of the age of eighteen years or more each, for and during the intended voyage, who shall be actually hired and employed for the defence and service of such vessel, any quantity of such flour not exceeding four hundred hundreds weight, of one hundred and twelve pounds to the hundred. In every ship or other vessel, truly and bona fide fitted and provided with ten or more carriage guns, and suitable ammunition for the same, each of the said carriage guns to be of such caliber as to be capable of receiving and discharging an iron ball weighing at least four pounds avoirdupoize, the said vessel to be manned with thirty seamen and other persons of the age of eighteen years or more, actually hired and employed for the defence and service of such vessel, for and during the intended voyage, any quantity of such flour not exceeding one thousand hundreds weight as aforesaid. In every ship and other vessel, truly and bona fide armed, fitted and provided with fourteen or more carriage guns, and suitable ammunition for the same, each of the said guns to be of such caliber as to be capable of receiving and discharging an iron ball weighing at least four pounds avoirdupoize, the said vessel to be manned with not less than forty seamen and other persons of the age of eighteen years or more, actually hired and employed in the defence and service of such vessel, for and during the intended voyage, any quantity of flour that such vessel can reasonably lade and carry.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no flour designed for exportation in pursuance of this act, shall be laden on board of any ship or vessel, before the master of such ship or vessel shall deliver to the Naval Officer of the port of Philadelphia, a memorial in writing, therein expressing and setting forth such design, the name and kind of vessel, her size or tonnage, the name and names of the owner or owners, and the place of their several abodes, the number and size of the carriage guns with which such vessel is or is intended to be armed and fitted, and the number of seamen and others as aforesaid that he will hire and employ during the intended voyage, together with the quantity of flour he is desirous to lade, and requesting the said Naval Officer to grant his permit for the lading thereof, in which said memorial whatever respects number shall be expressed in words at length and not in figures; whereupon the said Naval Officer, having first taken a bond to the Commonwealth from the said master and two sufficient resident sureties, each obligee bound severally as well as jointly, for at least double the value of such flour designed to be shipped as aforesaid, conditioned for the true and faithful compliance of said master and the owners of such vessel, with the several requisites, regulations and limitations of this act, the said Naval Officer shall grant a permit for the lading of such quantity of flour as is in such case allowed by this act.

Sect. 4. Provided always, That no permit shall be available for lading of any flour in pursuance of this act, unless the same shall be shipped in the proper vessel, and within forty days after the date of such permit; nor unless such lading be in the day-time, and at some uninclosed wharf within the City of Philadelphia. Provided also, That no suit shall be brought on any bond taken as aforesaid, unless within two years after the date.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in any suit which may be brought on any bond taken as aforesaid by the Naval Officer, the burden of the proof shall lie upon the obligees or obligee, defendants or defendant in such suit, and not upon the State; and it shall be sufficient on the part of the Commonwealth, in order to recover in such action, to allege any proper matter for that purpose, without proving the same.

Sect. 6. AND WHEREAS it is the intent and meaning of the Legislature, that the shipping of flour in pursuance of this act shall not distress the public service, or intercept proper supplies for the army; and it is reasonable that those who partake of the advantages herein given should make some recompence for the same:

Sect. 7. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That before any ship or vessel, on which any flour shall be laden in pursuance of this act, shall be cleared out, the master of such ship or vessel shall produce to the said Naval Officer a certificate, to be filed by the said Naval Officer, from the proper officer to be appointed by the President and Council for that purpose, acknowledging the receipt, or in case the same shall not be accepted, the tender of a quantity of good merchantable flour of wheat for the use of the public, equal to one third part of the quantity of flour laden in such vessel, the same to be paid for at the market price at the time of delivery. Provided, That the Supreme Executive Council shall be, and hereby are vested with power to take off the first above-mentioned restriction, when it appears to them that the quota of flour desired by Congress of this State is provided, or for other reasons by them deemed sufficient.

Sect. 8. Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this act shall be construed to discharge the master of any ship or other vessel, lading flour in pursuance of this act, from exhibiting and delivering to the said Naval Officer a fair and true manifest of the lading of such ship or other vessel, or from attesting to the same, or from giving bond for the due landing thereof, or any other requisite of the act of Assembly, intitled, "An Act for the regulation of navigation and trade in this State," passed on the tenth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight. And it is hereby further enacted, that if such master shall neglect to perform the said requisites, such neglect shall be a forfeiture of the bond taken from him and his sureties, before he was permitted to lade flour in pursuance of this act.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the fines, penalties and forfeitures provided for offences against this act, and the act first herein recited for laying an embargo and reviving and continuing the same, shall be imposed and levied on all persons and ships and their lading, this act notwithstanding, unless it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the Court and Jury, that the conditions, regulations and limitations of this act have been fully complied with. Lastly, it is declared, that nothing in this act is intended to restrain or limit the power given by the Constitution to the President and Council, to lay embargoes whenever they think proper.

Signed by Order of the House,

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Friday, the twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and eighty.

SAMUEL STERRET,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT for an Impost on Goods, Wares and Merchandize, imported into this State.

SECTION 1. WHEREAS in and by an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, intitled "An Act for the regulation of navigation and trade in this State," passed on the tenth day of September, which was in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, among other things it was enacted and directed, "That the master of any ship or other vessel, except ships or vessels of war, privateers and their prizes, arriving at any port of this State, shall, within forty-eight hours after such arrival, repair to the Naval Office in the City of Philadelphia, and there exhibit and deliver to the Naval Officer of this State, a true manifest, signed by the said master, of all the goods, wares and merchandize, laden and imported in such ship or vessel, setting forth the packages, marks and number thereof, and the nature and quantity of their contents, in number, weight and measure, as they are commonly counted, estimated and sold; and also his own name and surname, the name and burthen of his ship or vessel, the names and abode of the owner or owners thereof, the country, port or place where the said cargo was shipped, together with such documents as are usually furnished in such place of lading, to masters of vessels sailing from thence with goods, wares and merchandize."

Sect. 2. AND WHEREAS it is necessary at this time for the public service, that further and other funds besides the taxes on estates real and personal should be established:

Sect. 3. AND WHEREAS considerable sums may be levied by a small impost on goods and merchandize imported into this State, without burthening commerce:

Sect. 4. Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the first day of February next, there shall be raised, collected and paid, the duties herein after set forth and particularised, upon all goods, wares and merchandize, except as herein after excepted, that is to say; Upon every gallon of rum brandy, and other spirituous liquors, two-pence. Upon every gallon of Madeira wine, four-pence. Upon all other wines, two-pence. Upon all wines in bottles, six-pence per dozen. Upon every hundred weight of unrefined sugar, one shilling. Upon every hundred weight of loaf sugar, one shilling and six-pence. Upon every gallon of molasses, one penny. Upon every hundred weight of coffee, one shilling. Upon every hundred weight of cocoa, one shilling. Upon every pound of green tea, six-pence. Upon every pound of bohea and other tea, one penny. Upon all other goods and merchandize, one per centum upon the value thereof, to be estimated and fixed by the importer or his agent.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the Naval Officer, in behalf of the Commonwealth, shall tender to the importer the sum of money at which any specific quantity of goods imported into this State shall be valued as aforesaid, together with ten per centum over and above such sum, the property of the said goods, together with the casks and other packages wherein they shall be contained, shall thereupon vest in the Commonwealth, and the importer shall be liable for all freight and other charges which shall have accrued upon the same, previous to the landing, and a permit shall be granted for the landing of such goods for the use of the State; and the Commonwealth, if necessary, may sue for and recover the possession of such goods, for which tender shall be made as aforesaid, by action of detinue, trover and conversion, or replevin, as may be thought best.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Naval Officer shall, upon due entry of any goods, wares and merchandize imported as aforesaid, and upon payment of or securing the duties imposed by this Act, by a sufficient bond, payable within one month after the date of such bond, to the Commonwealth, and not otherwise, grant a permit for the landing thereof.

Sect. 7. Provided always, That if the master of any ship or other vessel shall not, upon delivering his manifest to the said Naval Officer as aforesaid, pay or secure, as is herein before directed, the duties by this Act imposed upon the goods, wares and merchandize of which he shall make report, that each particular importer may pay or secure in manner aforesaid, the duties imposed and payable on his own property, and such importer shall thereupon be intitled to a permit for the landing of the same.

Sect. 8 Provided also, That if any goods, wares and merchandize, imported into this State, and which shall be liable to any duty by virtue of this Act, shall remain in any ship or other vessel after ten days, to be reckoned from the arrival of such ship or vessel, without the said duty being paid or secured as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for the master of the ship or vessel in which such goods remain, and who shall not be willing to pay or secure the duties thereon, to deliver the same to the said Naval Officer, to be warehoused or otherwise secured and kept at the charge and risque of the owner thereof; and such delivery shall exonerate the said master. And the said Naval Officer shall keep all goods, wares and merchandize so delivered to him, other than perishable goods, for and during the term of three months, after which, being first appraised, they may be sold at auction by the Naval Officer upon the order of the President and Council, and the money thence arising, after the said duty and all charges shall be deducted, shall be lodged with the State Treasurer, for the use of the owner.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the master of any ship or vessel, or other person, shall unload or discharge out of any ship or vessel, being in the river Delaware, or any branch thereof, any goods, wares or merchandize, with intent to land the same within this State, before entry, and without having obtained a permit for so doing; or if any person shall be aiding and assisting in landing or in conveying or housing the same, every such person so offending shall forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding five hundred pounds; and all goods, wares and merchandize so landed, or the value thereof, shall be forfeited, and the goods shall be seized by the said Naval Officer or his deputy.

Sect. 10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Naval Officer, or his deputy and assistants, shall have full power and authority by virtue of this act, to enter any ship or vessel, and into any house or other place where he shall have reason to suspect that any goods, wares or merchandize, liable to the said duty, shall be concealed, and therein to search for the same, and to do all other things which shall be necessary to secure the said duties, or to seize and secure any goods, wares or merchandize which he shall suppose to be forfeited. And in case of refusal or opposition, having first obtained from the Justices of the Supreme Court, or any two of them, or in their absence from any two Justices of the Peace of the proper city or county, a writ of assistance, shall break open doors, and remove obstacles, and do and perform every and all other things, which by this act he is authorized to do.

Sect. 11. Provided always, That no search of any dwelling shall be made in manner aforesaid, until due cause of suspicion hath been shewn to the satisfaction of a Justice of the Supreme Court, or of a Justice of the Peace, as in the case of stolen goods, nor before sun-rise, nor after sun-setting.

Sect. 12. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all masters of vessels, and other persons trading and plying in the Delaware, and coming into any

port or place within this State, having on board any ſhip, ſloop, ſhallop or other veſſel, any of the goods liable to pay the duties impoſed by this Act, ſhall, and they are hereby required and enjoined to obſerve and comply with the directions of this Act, under like pains, penalties and forfeitures as in the caſe of ſhips and other veſſels arriving from beyond ſea. Provided, That no river veſſel ſhall be hereby obliged to pay any greater fee than two ſhillings for exhibiting a manifeſt of any goods liable to the ſaid duty.

Sect. 13. AND WHEREAS the penalties impoſed by the Act herein before recited, will be hereafter inſufficient to enforce the exhibiting of manifeſts, by maſters of ſhips arriving in the ports of this State:

Sect. 14 Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any maſter of any ſhip or veſſel, arriving in any port of this State, ſhall neglect or refuſe to exhibit the manifeſt of his cargo, by the ſaid recited Act enjoined, in the manner and within the time therein preſcribed, every ſuch maſter, ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of One thouſand pounds

Sect. 15. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral fines, penalties and forfeitures, which ſhall be incurred by any offence againſt this act, or againſt the act aforeſaid, may be proſecuted and recovered, if the ſame ſhall be under the value or ſum of fifty pounds, before any two Juſtices of the proper county, with appeal to the Quarter-Seſſions, where the ſame ſhall be finally determined, as in the caſe of fines, penalties and forfeitures inflicted by the exciſe laws of this State, and no certiorari ſhall lie in ſuch caſe; but if the ſame ſhall exceed the value or ſum of fifty pounds, then in the proper County Court of Common Pleas, or in the Supreme Court, at the election of the proſecutor, and ſhall be diſtributed, one moiety thereof to the proſecutor, and the other moiety to the Commonwealth; and in every proſecution againſt goods ſeized, as forfeited by virtue of this act, the onus probandi ſhall lie upon the claimant and not upon the proſecutor, and no claim for the ſame ſhall be admitted before ſecurity be entered for the coſts of ſuit.

Sect. 16. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if the ſaid Naval Officer or any other perſon ſhall be ſued or proſecuted for any thing done in purſuance of this act, he may plead the general iſſue, and give this act and the ſpecial matter in evidence for his juſtification; and if upon trial thereof a verdict ſhall be given, or upon demurrer judgment ſhall go for the defendant, or if the plaintiff or proſecutor ſhall become non-ſuit, or diſcontinue, or fail of proſecution, the defendant ſhall recover treble coſts of ſuit.

Sect. 17. Provided alſo, That no ſuit for any thing done in purſuance of this act ſhall be brought, unleſs ſuch ſuit be commenced within one year next after the injury or pretended injury ſhall be done or committed.

Sect. 18. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Naval Officer ſhall keep fair, diſtinct and true accounts of all his doings, relative to the premiſes; and ſhall once in every month pay over to the Treaſurer of the State all monies belonging to the Commonwealth, which ſhall come to his hands, and ſhall ſubmit all his books and papers at all times to the inſpection of the Preſident and Council, or of ſuch perſon as they ſhall authorize for that purpoſe; and ſhall once in every year, or oftener, if required, ſettle his accounts with the Auditors of the public accounts, or otherwiſe, as the General Aſſembly for the time being ſhall direct. And the ſaid Naval Officer, for his reward in executing this Act, ſhall be intitled to an half per cent. on the whole of the monies by him received and paid, and two ſhillings from the party executing any bond, for each bond he ſhall take as aforeſaid, and to no other ſatisfaction.

Sect. 19. And be it further enacted, That the ſaid duties ſhall be payable in gold or ſilver, as the ſame was taken in payments and paſſed current in the late Province of Pennſylvania, on the firſt day of January, which was in the year of our Lord One Thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five, or other current money equivalent; and all fines and penalties and other monies in this Act mentioned ſhall be deemed, accounted, levied, ſatisfied and paid accordingly.

Sect. 20. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Naval Officer ſhall give bond to the Commonwealth, with two ſufficient ſureties, in the ſum of Ten thouſand pounds, of gold and ſilver money aforeſaid, or other money equivalent, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of, as well the duties required of him by this Act, as of thoſe enjoined upon him by the Act of Aſſembly herein before recited. And the ſureties offered by the ſaid Naval Officer ſhall be ſubject to the approbation of the Preſident and Council, and the bond given by him ſhall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council. And the Naval Officer may appoint a Deputy or Deputies, for whom he ſhall be anſwerable.

Sect. 21. Provided always, That nothing in this Act ſhall give any authority to demand or collect any impoſt or duty on common ſalt, ſalt-petre, gun-powder, lead or ſhot, or on prize goods, or on goods, wares and merchandize of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States of America, or any of them.

Sect. 22. AND WHEREAS it is juſt and neceſſary, that the re-payment of any loan or loans which have been or may be negociated in conſequence of certain reſolutions of the late Aſſembly, paſſed the twenty-ninth day of May laſt, ſhould be provided for and ſecured:

Sect. 23. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the ſaid duties as may amount to the loan or loans negociated as aforeſaid, ſhall be reſerved and ſet apart in the hands of the State Treaſurer, ſubject to the orders of the Supreme Executive Council, for the expreſs purpoſe of diſcharging the full amount of the ſaid loan or loans, together with the intereſt which may accrue thereon, according to the terms upon which the ſaid loan or loans have been or ſhall be procured.

Signed by Order of the Houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

SAMUEL STERETT,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

From a late London Paper.

POLITICAL ANIMADVERSIONS.

IF we take a view of the preſent ſyſtem of the policy of Europe, and have the leaſt retroſpect to hiſtorical facts, we may juſtly be ſurprized to ſee ſuch alliances formed to cruſh the trade and power of that kingdom, which has expended millions of money and laviſhed the blood of millions of her ſubjects, to ſupport the independence of each, and all this under the reſpectable name of *Neutrality*. The naval force of the Ruſſian Queen, employed againſt the Turks in her late wars with that power, were equipped with officers, men and ſtores by Britain, without whoſe aſſiſtance they muſt have failed; and now, to ſhew her gratitude, under the plauſible pretence of France being the mediator between her and the Porte, ſhe heads this formidable Confederacy. By treaty ſhe was to furniſh Great-Britain with twenty ſail of the line, and twenty thouſand men; this ſhe has forgot. She may have another war with his Sublime Highneſs, when ſhe may find the Britiſh ports in the Mediterranean ſhut againſt her.

With reſpect to Sweden, that Prince, tho' nearly allied by blood to the houſes of Brunſwick and Brandenburgh, being Nephew to the latter, and ſecond couſin to his Britannic Majeſty, he has always been a penſioner to France; ſo that we may not be much ſurprized at hearing of his acceding to this notable alliance. His conſequence is not ſufficient, as a maritime power, to give the leaſt uneaſineſs to Britain, as our trade is of more conſequence to him (as he is infinitely poorer) than his can be to us. He is to furniſh ſix ſhips of war, two of ſixty-four guns and the reſt of ſmaller force, to protect his *prodigiouſly* extenſive commerce. What has Britain to dread from ſuch a power!

The King of Denmark, the firſt couſin and brother of our Monarch, has alſo joined the league, forgetting the wiſe ſyſtem of policy of his late father. However, if he ſhould attempt to ſhew his teeth, he may pay the forfeit of St. Croix for his grin.

With reſpect to thoſe High and Mighty Lords the Merchants, I mean the DUTCH, we may conſider their conduct with ſome degree of ſurprize. What would thoſe great men now be, had it not been for the blood and treaſure of Great-Britain? What was the cauſe of all King William's war? The Dutch. What was the cauſe of Queen Anne's heavy, expenſive, long and bloody war, that coſt my country upwards of Fifty Millions? The Dutch. Who made them a nation in the ſcale of Europe? Queen Elizabeth, who ſupplied them with men and money, and reſcued them from the bloody perſecutions of the Duke of Alva. And who has kept them ſo ever ſince? Great-Britain. Who have been the principal cauſes of the Britiſh national debt? Holland and Auſtria. Now theſe powers are in a manner inimical to their foſterers, when they ought to know the power of Britain only can ſave them from the ambitious views of France. Were it not for Britain, the Grand Monarch would have had them crouching at his feet long before this time, with all the Auſtrian Netherlands. But the Dutch are the common porters of Europe, conſequently would gladly embrace the plan of an armed neutrality, as it was ſo congenial to their ſmuggling views. At preſent we have no great cauſe to apprehend any danger from their combination with the northern powers.

Now, my brave countrymen, let not this ill-timed ſyſtem of northern policy diſmay you. You have money and men enough to contend with them all, and to make them ſorry for provoking the awful frown of Britannia.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 21.

Orders are given for copies to be immediately made out of the ſeveral treaties now exiſting between Great-Britain, Copenhagen, Stockholm and Peterſburgh.

Aug. 28. On Saturday afternoon Monſieur Liſakewitz, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, and Baron Diede de Furſtan, the Daniſh Ambaſſador, had a private conference with the Secretaries of State, and afterwards diſpatches were ſent off for their reſpective Courts.

Several ladies belonging to the families of the Governor and Council of Bengal, were on board the Eaſt-India ſhips when taken; alſo two valuable clocks, of rich and curious workmanſhip, deſigned as a preſent to the Rajah of Tanjore, and one of the Princeſſes.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Auguſt 17.

"The public prints have informed you of the fate of the Mutiny Bill, which has paſſed the Commons here, but has yet the Lords to go through: In which it will certainly have the ſame ſucceſs, if the general diſcontent and open diſapprobation of the people at large does not convince their Lordſhips of the political expediency which demands it to be thrown out. The people here give their opinions on every public meaſure with the greateſt boldneſs; and be aſſured the Mutiny Bill, as it ſtands altered, is univerſally reprobated, and the ſupporters of the additional clauſe are univerſally execrated. Some ſpirited meaſures will be immediately entered into by the people at large, but as yet the confuſion reſulting from the firſt ſhock of this buſineſs has not ſufficiently ſubſided to admit of cool deliberation and effectual reſolutions, except in the city of Dublin, where the reſolutions I encloſe you have been entered into.

"Mr. Latouche, Chairman at this meeting, is partner in the firſt bank of this kingdom, and his family are poſſeſſed of one of the firſt eſtates and greateſt perſonal property in the country.

COPY OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

Royal Exchange, Dublin, Auguſt 17.

"At a meeting of the merchants corps of volunteers, Peter Digges Latouche, Eſq; in the chair, the following reſolutions were unanimouſly agreed to:

"*Reſolved*, That the late deciſions of the Houſe of Commons (ſo deſtructive, in our opinion, to the conſtitutional rights, and injurious to the commercial intereſts of this kingdom) demand the moſt ſerious attention of every Iriſhman.

"*Reſolved*, That we conſider their conſent to the mandate of the Britiſh Miniſter, by which the bill for the regulation of the army is made perpetual, and the controul thereof for ever veſted in the hands of the crown, as a ſubverſion of the conſtitution, and a ſtab to the liberty of the ſubject.

"*Reſolved*, That conſidering the army of this kingdom as a body of men embarked in the cauſe of their country, and equally entitled with ourſelves to the protection of its legiſlature, we cannot but feel for their ſituation, who, by this law, are in danger of being made, at a future day, the unwilling inſtruments of deſpotiſm, to violate the liberties of Ireland.

"*Reſolved*, That we conſider the compliance of that Houſe with the alteration made in the Sugar-Bill by the Engliſh Privy-Council, reducing the propoſed duty on lump ſugars, as an overthrow to the refinery of this kingdom, and a total obſtruction to the extenſion of its manufactures, by an export to the Britiſh colonies and Weſt-Indies.

"*Reſolved*, That we will concur with the Volunteer corps of this kingdom, and the reſt of our fellow ſubjects, in every effort which may tend to avert the dangers we are threatened with.

"*Reſolved*, That the ſtrenuous, though unſucceſsful efforts of the minority of the Houſe of Commons, in defence of the conſtitution, merit the thanks and firm ſupport of every friend of his country.

"*Reſolved*, That the above reſolutions be printed in the public papers. *Signed by Order*,
W. BRUCE DUNN, Sec'y.

Oct. 13. Yeſterday the Earl of Carliſle was at Court, and kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The ſame day William Eden, Eſq; kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed principal Secretary to his Lordſhip.

A Daniſh fleet of men of war are now in the Downs, but nothing hoſtile appears either from them or the Ruſſians.

BOSTON, *December* 21.

Wedneſday laſt his Excellency General ROCHAMBEAU, with his ſuite, arrived here from Rhode-Iſland, and on Friday his Excellency went and viewed the works at the Caſtle, where he was received with a ſalute from the cannon of that fortreſs.

Saturday morning laſt an expreſs arrived here from Rhode-Iſland, to his Excellency General Rochambeau, with an account of the death of Admiral Ternay, commander of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's fleet at that poſt, when his Excellency immediately ſet off for that place.

Our laſt advices from New-York mention, that a new embarkation of troops was going forward in that place; their number ſaid to be large, and their deſtination uncertain. The ſame advices add, that all American naval officers in that place were to be ſent to England; that our priſoners have at no time been treated with more ſeverity and inhumanity than at preſent; that their proviſions are ſcanty and bad, and their confinement from the air in priſon ſhips, and the various diſtreſſes they ſuffer there intolerable: From all which there is no relief but by entering into the Britiſh ſervice.—So that it is evidently the plan of the enemy to force all our priſoners into that ſervice by methods of inhumanity, and from the dread of death by ſickneſs and famine.—The people of the United States have a right to expect that this important matter will be thoroughly inquired into by proper authority, and that the law of retaliation will be vigorouſly enforced, as the only means of abating the inſolence and cruelty of our enemies, and obtaining proper treatment for our fellow ſubjects who are ſo unfortunate as to fall into their hands.

All accounts from our judicious friends in Europe agree, that Britain is determined ſtill to proſecute the war. She cannot, they ſay, bear the thought of giving independence to theſe States. She will not endure to hear of a peace dictated by France, and grounded upon the baſis of the treaty of Paris. The Miniſtry have taken great pains in getting a Parliament to their mind. The acquiſition of Charleſtown they conſider as a pledge of the conqueſt of all America, and are determined ſtill to perſevere in exerting every nerve to bring us to their feet. The United States can expect no peace while a Britiſh army poſſeſſes any part of their territories. Every thing calls upon us to put our own army on a more permanent footing than ever it has yet been. A good army during the war is, under Providence, our only ſecurity. We have been too dilatory in a matter of ſuch vaſt importance. Nothing rouſes us but deſtruction at the very door.

PROVIDENCE, *November* 29.

By a gentlemen from Newberry we learn, that the privateer ſhip Thorn, Captain Cowell, of that port, has returned from a cruize, having captured a ſhip, brig, and two ſloops, with dry goods and proviſions, bound to New-York and South-Carolina. The ſhip has on board, beſides other valuable articles, 3200 firkins of butter. The prizes are all ſafe arrived.

The privateer America from Newberry, it is ſaid, has captured four ſugar ſhips, one of which is arrived at Boſton.

CHATHAM, *December* 27.

Laſt week a fleet, with upwards of 3000 troops on board, ſailed from New-York. Their deſtination uncertain.

The enemy, we hear, have landed a body of men at New-Haven, in Connecticut, ſuppoſed to be at the inſtigation of that Judas Arnold, who has ſo far prevailed on the credulity of the Moon-ſhine General, as to make him believe he can recruit his corps there; but as the French legion are within a few days march of them, as well as the main body of our army, we truſt their ſituation will be very uncomfortable, unleſs their retreat is precipitate.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 3.

A letter from the Havanna, by Captain Earl, mentions, that the ſhip George, and the ſhip Nancy, from Jamaica, one bound for New-York, the other for Charles-Town, were both taken on the 14th of November laſt by two Spaniſh frigates, and carried in there. Their Cargoes conſiſted of near 1000 puncheons of rum.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the ſouthern army, dated Charlotte, December 6, 1780.

"I returned here this morning from an excurſion to the ſouthward. The command conſiſted of General Morgan's light troops and about one hundred horſe, under Lieutenant-Colonel Waſhington; the intention of this party was to cover the Waxaws from the incurſions of a gang of plundering tories, who had ſtrongly fortified a barn at Rugeley's farm, and had at length become exceeding troubleſome to the well affected inhabitants, frequently burning houſes, and carrying off perſons who had offended them to the Provoſt, which induced General Morgan to advance againſt them. Colonel Waſhington with the horſe was ſent forward to reconnoitre them. He found them in the barn, and ſent a corporal with a flag to demand a ſurrender. The corporal informed them that we had four field pieces, and to induce them to believe ſo, Colonel Waſhington ordered ſome men to drag along the top of a pine tree. which frightened them ſo that they (amounting to 114) immediately ſurrendered; amongſt them is Colonel Rugeley and Major Cook: Upwards of ninety muſquets, fourteen horſes, and four waggons, were taken; only one of the waggons could be brought off. I wrote to Colonel Hall about a fortnight ago, informing him of Sumpter's having defeated a party of the legion; ſince which Tarleton attacked him with all his cavalry and all the infantry he could mount, and I have the pleaſure to inform you, that Sumpter gave him a complete drubbing; not leſs than eighty were killed, and as many wounded. By their papers they allow, that they had a Major Money, three ſubalterns and fifty men killed and wounded; our loſs (which you may think incredible) was not more than three killed and ſix wonnded; amongſt the latter is the General. The enemy ſtill occupy a poſt at Camden, where they have about 600 men; the reſt of their army are at Winſborough, about forty miles S. W. of Camden. It appears by their landing in Virginia to have been their intention to form a junction of the two armies ſomewhere in this State, but Cornwallis is too weak to advance; how ſtrong they may be in Virginia I

don't know. We ſhall have a good many men in a few days."

In COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, Dec.* 26.

The Council having met, agreeable to adjournment, Mr. Smith, of the Committee of General Aſſembly, attending, and FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Eſq; alſo attending, after ſome introductory obſervations, the PRESIDENT proceeded to the determination of the Court upon the articles of the impeachment, which was, That it was the unanimous opinion of the board, that the ſaid FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Eſq; was not guilty on all or any of the articles of impeachment exhibited againſt him; and that he be diſcharged from the ſaid impeachment accordingly.

Extract from the Minutes,
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

A HINT.

THE delay of the enemy, for two weeks, to publiſh the letters taken in the mail lately intercepted, ſhews they were ſenſible that remarks were contained in them, the publication of which muſt operate againſt themſelves. They have at length ſacrificed this circumſtance to the deſire of exciting variance and debates amongſt the Members of Congreſs and the friends of the cauſe, on account of ſome things freely communicated. It will be well if the enemy may be diſappointed, by no notice being taken of theſe letters.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

LITTLE CRY AND MUCH WOOL.

A MOUNTAIN once, as Æſop ſays,
By ſome myſterious means and ways,
Prov'd pregnant, and both far and near
Each goſſip left her milky care;
Male, female, ſcuttled from each houſe,
And Madam Mountain dropp'd a mouſe:
The ſilly clowns and girls might ſtare,
And wonder how the thing came there;
But after ages grow more wiſe,
And common *trifling things* deſpiſe;
For every clown that walks our ſtreets,
Unſhock'd, a moving Mountain meets.
Gauze, ribband, powder, ſuch like ſtuff,
In proper place, are well enough,
But art is inſufficient found
To furniſh out the vile compound:
Trick'd up aloft from ſoil of greaſe,
Fruits, flowers, feathers, ſtuck with eaſe,
Seem threat'ning from its utmoſt brow,
The ſtilted minim far below;
The puny mouſe unnotic'd here,
Without a ſigh, or groan, or tear,
Not only bears without a moan
Her nodding mountain, as I've ſhewn,
But nurſes, as fleſh of her bone,
Fruits, flowers, inſects, all her own:
More monſtrous ſtill! ſuch things as theſe,
Pale, trembling at the ſummer's breeze,
Unequal to the touch, ſhall feign
To fly each ſuitor with diſdain;
'Till ſummon'd at the friſeur's call,
Reſolv'd to ſhine at ev'ry ball,
All tenderneſs, reſerve is gone,
And Miſs ſubmits 'till puff has done;
The brawny, grinning booby ſtares,
In mangled French his thought declares,
Alternate o'er each ſhoulder ſquints,
And parted ſnow affords new hints,
With lifted hands and gloting eye,
Such beauties Miſs would grace a ſky.
But here, as painters uſe to do,
I veil the moſt affecting view,
For Swift, with all his rhyming art,
Could but deſcribe the ſcene in part;
Such tugs, ſuch patience, greaſe and ſmoak,
Would teach that pain itſelf's a joke,
And magic -----, though ſo abſurd,
Makes ſtoics at a ſingle word: *
The ſhreds of nature and of art
Are ſpent to hide this brainleſs part,
While, ſad extreme, offenſive lawn
With every other ſhade is gone;
The boſom and appendage bare,
Would make a furious bigot ſwear
Iſaiah's § curſe in part is come,
This modeſt region ſtripp'd in ſome;
And clipp'd Marſeilles, retreating ſlow,
Is verging------where?------we dread to know.
Ah! could theſe gentle trifflers know
How much they ſtoop, how vainly ſhow
Theſe tawdry gewgaws jamm'd together,
The gaze of fools and ſport of weather!
No more they'd hang ſuch ſignals out,
But leave at leaſt ſome room to doubt:
For every ale-houſe and ſhop-door,
With ſamples hung or ſcribbled o'er,
Are but as tranſcripts, or akin
To all the wretched goods within.
Could they but dreſs as taſte directs,
As reaſon points, and man expects,
Parents, as now, would not be thought to blame,
Their's is the infamy, and their's the ſhame.

SWITCHEL.

* *Faſhion.* § *Iſaiah* iii. 17.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS.

Having ſeen a ſmall piece in manuſcript, deſigned for your paper, and reflecting as a parent on the ſarcaſm it conveys, have ventured my thoughts to appear abroad in its company; after firſt premiſing that I am neither a pedagogue or parſon, but a father, ſo ſollicitous for the fair charge heaven has thrown into my hands, as not to deſpiſe inſtruction even from an executioner, an epithet which every ill-natur'd ſatyriſt is liable to.

MANY excellent periodical authors (if we may judge by the preſent eſteem of their writings) have attacked with ſucceſs the reigning follies of their age; and with the ſufficiency of a legal cenſor, puniſhed notorious offenders on the ſpot, when regardleſs to thoſe general maxims of reaſon and morality which they were ſollicited for and defended in framing for a grateful community: Their authority might ſupport them on ſuch occaſions to ſtigmatize full grown infants, who had eſcaped from boarding-ſchool and college; yet I conceit the laſh would have been more properly applied to thoſe, under whoſe tutorage they imbibed ſuch principles as led to public enormities. Exceptions would occur to invalidate this rule in ſome impenetrable dunces; but when vices and ill habits become general in youth, we muſt look farther than the thoughtleſs actors, and, tracing cauſes by effects (when otherwiſe latent) become acquainted with the origin before we aſſail the dependencies; for vain is the attempt to choak a ſtream, unleſs we can reach its fountain: Such, I apprehend, was the idea of the perſon who wrote the piece above alluded to, which, however unconnected and ſevere, if conſidered without reſentment, may have ſome ſerious conſequences in thoſe who preſide over the morals and learning of children.

The univerſal profligacy and debauchery which overran England in the ſecond Charles's time moſt probably aroſe from the inability or careleſſneſs of the anceſtors of that age, in paying proper regard to the tuition of their offſpring. In public ſtruggles, or exertions for objects of magnitude, mankind generally neglect matters of preſent moment, as trivial in competition with the main point; and this might be apprehended to be the caſe here, did not daily obſervation convince, that much time and money are ſpent to give our children perſonal embelliſhments, while intellectual accompliſhments are almoſt wholly neglected. The manual and ready evolution may qualify a man for the common rank, but it is cultivated underſtanding and knowledge which deſervedly raiſe to eminence and office.

Children retain earlier impreſſions than we generally imagine; therefore it is of the utmoſt importance, that the ſex into whoſe hands they firſt fall ſhould be enabled to impart ſome general rules or method of thought, as well as action: And may each fond mother, who is conſcious of her own defects, make ſome effort to avoid entailing on ſucceeding ages the curſes of extravagance and ignorance. Nor is it to be feared that ſuch an exemption will the leaſt impair the true gentility and elegance of deportment, which are now aimed at through falſe and miſtaken means.

The author of a late treatiſe on our language has wrote ſo pertinently on this ſubject, that I cannot conclude better than by tranſcribing his ſentiments, with a ſmall addition to appropriate them to our latitude.

"It is greatly to be lamented that the fair ſex have been ſo ſhamefully neglected with regard to proper Engliſh education, without which, I cannot ſee how a young lady can be company to herſelf; nor can it be ſuppoſed that one, whoſe ideas are unconnected, can with any preciſion or method adjuſt her conduct in the minutiæ of life, or even arrange with any propriety the profuſe variety of ſmall wares that are now joſtled together by hazard on her head, or the more unfortunate deciſion of her milliner and barber. Cuſtom, though in point of genius they are not inferior to the other ſex, has deprived them of any benefit reſulting from a Latin and Greek education: But is a lady of birth and fortune to be deprived of the laſting pleaſure reſulting from a capacity of expreſſing herſelf with propriety and fluency, in ſpeaking and writing her own language? A qualification which muſt more particularly diſtinguiſh her from the illiterate vulgar, and throw a luſtre on all her other accompliſhments."

BUCHANAN.

THE Members of the American Philoſophical Society, for promoting uſeful knowledge, are deſired to take Notice, that their ELECTION for the officers of the ſaid Society will be held at their uſual place of meeting, at Carpenters-hall, on Friday, the 5th of January inſtant, between the hours of two and five o'clock in the afternoon, agreeable to the charter of incorporation.

OWEN BIDDLE, *Secretary.*

Philadelphia, December 25, 1780.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN away this evening from the ſubſcriber, a negroe wench named *MARIA*, alias *AMORITTA*; ſhe is about thirty-four years of age, tall and well made, her face long, and features more regular than are common with her colour: ſhe had on, or took with her, a pale blue and white fine ſhort linſey gown and petticoat almoſt new, a new petticoat of tow linen, a pair of mens ſhoes, good ſhifts of brown homeſpun linen, and aprons of the ſame. It is ſuppoſed ſhe will endeavour to get into the *Jerſeys*, as ſhe came from thence, and once lived with Mr. *Thomas Lowrey*, of *Flemmington*; but it is ſuſpected ſhe is now lurking in this city, or concealed by ſome free negroes.

She alſo took with her—her female child named *JANE*, about four years old, well made, fat, round faced, and lively: had on, or took with her, a blue and white linſey frock.

Whoever will deliver the ſaid Wench and Child to the ſubſcriber in *Philadelphia*, ſhall have the above reward.

¶ JOHN DUFFIELD.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

WANTED,

A ſober induſtrious WOMAN, who will undertake common Cooking for a large Family, where there are ſeveral to do the Drudgery. Such a Perſon will meet with good Encouragement, by enquiring of the Printers hereof.

A GARDENER

Is wanted immediately, to work and manage a Garden a little Way out of Town. Any Perſon, deſirous and capable of ſuch an Undertaking, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printers, or at the Houſe of the French Conſul, in Arch-ſtreet. ¶

Sixty Continental Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 19th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named ROBERT MINSHALL, about 20 years of age, by trade a hatter, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and has ſhort dark hair; had on, when he went away, a white blanket coat, white breeches and jacket, and round felt hat. I am informed that he is gone towards Baltimore. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and ſecures him in Carliſle goal, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Carliſle, Cumberland county. ¶

December 20, 1780. THOMAS FROST.

All Maſter Hatters and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

SUPPOSED to be turned into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Providence townſhip, Cheſter county, on the ſecond of November laſt, a brown HORSE, with a ſtar and a ſnip, his two hind feet white, branded on the near ſhoulder, but not ſo plain as to make out what it is, ſuppoſed to be about 13 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

¶ SAMUEL WORRALL.

United States Lottery Office.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3, 1781.

NOTICE *is hereby given, That the Time limited for the Renewal of Tickets in the* Fourth and laſt Claſs *will expire on the* Fifteenth Inſtant, *after which Date no Tickets whatever can be renewed, as the Managers will then proceed to make the neceſſary Preparations for Drawing.*

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

George Waſhington, Eſq;

A new Impreſſion in Metzotinto;

From the original Picture belonging to the State of Pennſylvania;

Poſter Size, i. e. 14 Inches by 10 Inches, excluſive of the Margin;

Price TWO DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in current Money; or SIX POUNDS per Dozen to Shop-keepers, or Perſons going abroad.

Any Perſons wanting the ſaid Prints will apply to

CHARLES W. PEALE,

At the Corner of Third and Lombard-ſtreets.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH WOOD,

By wholeſale, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch Streets, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe,

AN elegant Aſſortment of the neweſt faſhioned Gilt and Plated BUTTONS;

Plated SPURS, by the Dozen or Pair; Alſo

A ſmall Aſſortment of SADLERY, conſiſting of Bridle Bitts and Bradoons, Saddle and Loop Nails, Staples and Plates, &c. &c.

He has alſo for SALE,

Beſt Plated Shoe-Buckles; flowered and plain Lawns by the Piece; black Velvet and Corduroys; Green and Bohea Tea; Cheſhire and Glouceſter Cheeſe by the Hundred Weight; mould Candles by the Box; White-chapel and common Needles by the Thouſand or Hundred.

TO BE SOLD, BY

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

The Third Wharf below the Bridge,

TANNERS OIL,
Liſbon WINE, of the Vintage 75 and 77;
BEEF in Barrels;
BARR-IRON;
Superfine and common FLOUR;
BURR MIDDLINGS;
INDIAN CORN;
Virginia and Maryland TOBACCO;
CHALK in Caſks;
RUM in Hogſheads;
A WHIP SAW, with Iron Blocks for Ginn.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JAMES DAVIDSON,

At the north eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,

PUBLIC GOOD,

Being an EXAMINATION into the Claim of Virginia to the vacant weſtern Territory,

And of the RIGHT of

The United States to the Same:

To which is added,

Propoſals for laying off a new State;

To be applied as a Fund for carrying on the War, or redeeming the national Debt.

By the Author of Common Senſe.

N. B. Gentlemen who have ſubſcribed for the above Pamphlet, are requeſted to ſend the amount of their Subſcriptions to Mr. Davidſon. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the North ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, 24 feet 9 inches front, and 235 feet deep, to a ſtreet called George-ſtreet (to be laid out half way between ſaid Walnut-ſtreet and Cheſnut-ſtreet, 40 feet wide) adjoining lands of James Logan.

A Paſture Lot, near Spring-Garden, containing 2 acres, adjoining lands of William Wells.

Alſo, a Lot ſituate in Germantown main-ſtreet, containing one acre and 43 ſquare perches, 100 feet front on ſaid main-ſtreet; now in the tenure of Daniel Lukens. All free from Ground-rent. For terms apply to ‡ 8w. RICHARD WELLS.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LETT for a Term of Years,

A Lot of about ſix Acres of LAND, with the Ruins of a large Brick Houſe thereon, ſituated on Poplar Lane, in the Northern Liberties.

A Plantation in Abington Townſhip, containing 107 Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling-houſe thereon; late the Eſtate of John Knight.

A Moiety of 43 Acres of Land, in Germantown, on the Main-ſtreet, adjoining Lands of John Bringhurſt and Dr. Warner; late the Eſtate of Abraham Paſtorius.

A Moiety of 100 Acres of Land, in Whitpaine Townſhip, adjoining Lands of James Morris and John Roberts; late the Eſtate of Iſaac Taylor.

Enquire at the Univerſity of

¶ JAMES CANNON.

WANTED immediately,

A FEW ſtrong able-bodied HORSES, to compleat Lieut. Col. Lee's Legion. The ſum contracted for by me, agreeable to an Act of the Legiſlature of Maryland, will be paid by the Treaſurer of that State in ſpecie, or the value thereof in current money at the time fixed when the bargain is made, with intereſt from the day of purchaſe.

A. M'LANE, Capt. Partiz. Legion.

December 10, 1780.

Imported, and to be SOLD,

For CASH, or Bills of Exchange on Europe, by

WILLIAM ROBINSON & SON,

In Front-ſtreet, below Almond-ſtreet, Southwark,

GERMAN dowlaſſes and ozenbrigs, Iriſh linens, cambricks, quality bindings, aſſorted colours, ſilks, &c. They have alſo for ſale, womens Engliſh and Bolton ſtuff ſhoes, ſoal and upper leather, ſnuff in bladders, groceries, a parcel of Carpenters and Cabinet-makers tools, with a variety of other articles.

Said ROBINSONS will give the higheſt price for any quantity of good SNAKE-ROOT ¶

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 11th of December inſt. a dark brown HORSE, with ſaddle and bridle, about 14 hands high, nine years old laſt ſpring, has two white ſtreaks under his belly near the fore legs, and a remarkable notch in his tongue. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horſe, paid by

¶ JACOB PENNYBAKER.

N. B. He has a hole in his neck, occaſioned by a fiſtula, which is cured.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY clandeſtinely in the night from his bail, and took with him 53 yards of brown nine hundred linen cloth, A certain JAMES M'WHORTER, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, ſandy beard, coarſe voice, down look, ſmall pock-pitted, having a ſmall ſcar over one of his eye-brows. Had on, when he went away, a light coloured great coat, with open ſleeves, and a ſtrait coat and jacket of the ſame colour, buckſkin breeches, and old brown yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, and a pair of turn'd pumps alſo a brown linen coat, and two pair of white corderoy linen drawers, and buck hat. The ſaid M'Whorter is about 25 years of age, and is a weaver to trade, born in Ireland. Whoever takes up and brings him home to the ſubſcribers, living in Colerain townſhip, in Lancaſter county, or ſecures him in the county goal, ſhall receive the above reward from us,

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
MALCOM M'KOWN.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED AWAY, about the 6th day of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown, Bucks county, A Two Year Old Brown MARE COLT, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and it is thought has a ſmall ſnip, not docked, moſtly paces, but can trot, has a thick mane, was about 13 or 14 hands high. Any perſon giving intelligence of the ſaid colt, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS BUCKMAN SMITH.

Bohemia Manor, May 26, 1780.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, on Sunday, the 21ſt inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, five years old, natural pacer, ſhod all round, a ſtar in his forehead, and branded R S on the off ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property and take him away.

¶ ALEXANDER STUART.

CAME to to the plantation of JACOB KAGEY, in Manor townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 10th of July laſt, a brindle COW, middle ſize, about ſix years old, and has her hind teat on the right ſide cut off. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away. ¶

Two Writing-Maſters wanted at the UNIVERSITY.

Perſons well qualified, and who can bring good recommendations, will pleaſe to apply to Mr. JAMES DAVIDSON, Rector of the Academy.

RUN away, on the 25th of November, from on board the continental ſhip Saratoga, a Negroe Man, named Anthony Caſtoff, a ſhoemaker by trade, but has been to ſea ſome time, and will paſs for a ſeaman, about five feet ten inches high, black complexion, talks French, Spaniſh, and tolerable good Engliſh; was taken in September, 1779, in the Miſſiſippi, and condemned then to the captors: Had on, when he went away, a brown outſide jacket, with horn buttons, a linſey under jacket, and long canvas trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Negroe in any goal, or brings him to PHILIP LYON, in Lombard-ſtreet, Philadelphia, ſhall receive FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen away from his maſter, living in Colrain townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 12th of September laſt, an indented ſervant boy, named ROBERT WEST, about nine years of age: Had on, when he was ſtolen, a blue cloth coat with ſmall metal buttons, a tow ſhirt and trowſers, an old felt hat. The thieves concerned in taking him away were, a certain Owen Martin, his ſtep father, and Hannah Martin, alias Weſt, his mother. Said Owen is broken backed; both are native Iriſh, which may eaſily be diſcerned by their tongue. Their common occupation is begging, and both are very fond of ſpiritous liquors, and when intoxicated, much given to prophane ſwearing. Whoever ſecures the boy in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have One Hundred Dollars Reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home; and for ſecuring the thieves as above, One Hundred Dollars, paid by ROBERT ROSS, jun.

All perſons are forbid to harbour them.

November 27, 1780.

A Half-Johannes Reward.

ON the 30th ult. ran away from the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Cheſter, a Dutch ſervant man, named DANIEL DEGAN (but may probably change it to JACOB DAYE, as he did formerly on a ſimilar occaſion) about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, wears his own ſtrait brown hair; had on an old beaver hat, a half-worn ſnuff-coloured jacket with ſleeves, broke out at the elbows, a ſhort blue under jacket, tow ſhirt, old ſcarlet breeches with ſilk knee garters, black woollen ſtockings, and good ſhoes, with ſtrings in them; he is of a ruddy complexion, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and has been 18 months in the Continental army. It is ſuppoſed he is gone over Suſquehanna, as his father lives near Frederick's-Town, in Virginia or Maryland. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, or its value in Continental currency, and reaſonable charges, paid by

December 4, 1780. ¶ ELISHA PRICE.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED, on the 2d of this inſtant December, from Charles Hayes's mill, in Germantown townſhip, A Brown MARE, with a ſwitch tail, half blooded, branded on the near buttock H S: Marked under the tail as if ſhe had been torn with a nail; between 4 and 5 years old, a natural trotter; has a little white on one of her hind feet. Whoever brings the ſaid creature to MICHAEL TAYLOR, on the Widow Harriſon's place, on the Ridge road, ſhall receive the above reward. ¶

Newport, November 22, 1780.

TAKEN UP by the ſubſcriber in Newport, Newcaſtle county, on Delaware, about four weeks ago, A Stray HORSE, 4 years old, of a cheſnut colour, with a ſmall ſtar, and one white foot; no brand nor ear-mark that can be diſcovered. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold as the law directs, by

JAMES GEMBLE.

WANTED,

A MAN, capable of managing a ROPE-WALK, lately erected in Charles-Town, State of Maryland. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, on the head of Cheſapeak bay, within twenty miles of Chriſteen bridge, and not more than thirty eight miles from the town of Lancaſter. Lancaſter county has hitherto ſupplied the Walk with hemp, and will, for the future, with whatever quantity may be neceſſary. The Walk is covered and every way in good order, a conſiderable quantity of cordage having been already made in it. Three or four good ſpinners are wanted, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to Mr. John Irwin, merchant in Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Huggins, merchant at the Head of Elk, or the ſubſcriber in Charles-Town.

Nov. 24, 1780. 4 w. PATRICK HAMILTON.

November 22, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of John Sharpleſs, in Concord, the 20th of this inſtant, A Sorrel HORSE, with a blaze down his face, collar marked. The owner proving his property, paying the charges, may have him again, by applying to ¶ WILLIAM ARMENT.

THE Subſcriber takes this method of informing the Public in general, and his Friends in particular, that, from the inconſiderable quantity of buſineſs to be done by poſt at this ſeaſon of the year, together with the very great expence attending it, he finds it impoſſible to ride oftener than once in two weeks.---- The public will therefore pleaſe to take notice accordingly, that from and after the firſt of January next, he will ride once in two weeks only till March, and then ride weekly as uſual, provided he meets with encouragement adequate to the expence. Thoſe who may think proper to employ him may depend on their buſineſs being done with care and fidelity, by their very humble ſervant,

A. ANDERSON, Eaſtern Shore Poſt.

December 11, 1780.

Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, Dec. 20, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate of GASPER FETTERS, late of the above townſhip, deceaſed, to meet the ſubſcribers, at the houſe of James Fulton, on the 8th day of January next, and pay off their reſpective debts; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, and they will be paid, by

¶ JOHN ROAD and DANIEL BILLEW, Executors.

Reading, December 10, 1780.

MY wife ELISABETH hath eloped my bed and board on the 2d inſtant, and for no reaſon. I do hereby give notice to all perſons whom ſhe may have any dealings with, not to truſt her on my account, for I will pay no debts contracted by her, from the date hereof.

WILLIAM DEWEES.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, in the night of the 14th of October inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, a black MARE, five years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, low carriage, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, part of each of her hind feet white, and ſhod all round. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN SHARP, or ANDREW BOYD. ¶

THE ſubſcriber returns his grateful Thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their paſt favours, and hopes, by his attention to buſineſs, for a continuance of their cuſtom, at that commodious and long accuſtomed TAVERN, known by the name of the WHITE-HORSE, in Elbow-Lane, which he has fitted up in the moſt commodious manner, for the entertainment of both town and country Gentlemen. DENNIS M'CARTHY.

N. B. Some time in the months of February or March was left at my houſe, a parcel of DEER SKINS. The owner or owners are requeſted to prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

Philad. Nov. 21. DENNIS M'CARTHY.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, in Pennſylvania, a black GELDING, 14 hands high, 13 years old, with a ſtar and ſnip, his near hind foot white, and a blemiſh on his off eye. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo as the thief is convicted and the owner gets the horſe again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horſe only. WILLIAM PRICE.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, in September laſt, Six SHEEP, one of them with a bell. Whoever owns the ſaid ſheep, are deſired to come, pay the charges, and take them away.

ABRAHAM REINER.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in West-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 15th November,

A NEGROE MAN, named DUBLIN, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well ſet, ſome of his fore teeth out. Had on, when he went away, a lightiſh coloured cloath coat, with metal buttons, and lined with ſtriped linſey, a lightiſh linſey jacket with ſleeves, and red waiſtcoat, tow ſhirt, old lightiſh cloth breeches and linen drawers, blue ſtockings, old ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or confines him in any goal, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD PIERSOL.

Philadelphia, November 22, 1780.

STRAYED, or drove by ſome evil-minded perſon, into the garden of the ſubſcriber, living in Walnut-ſtreet, near Fifth-ſtreet, on the night of the 20th or 21ſt inſtant, and had been ſeveral times treſpaſſing there before, a red COW, with ſome white on her belly and ſides, about four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in one month from the above date.

JOHN HALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, whereon Colonel Thomas Strawbridge now dwells, ſituate in the lower part of Cheſter county, on a public road, leading from Lancaſter to Newport and Wilmington, about a mile from J. Kuſton's, and three from L. Puſey's mill, containing two hundred and forty-two acres of land, about 50 acres whereof is in wood, and about 40 acres is mowable meadow, which at a trifling expence may be encreaſed to 50 acres, under water-courſe, the remainder of the land is arable, a moderate portion whereof produced upwards of 600 buſhels of grain the preceding year: There are on the premiſes, a commodious ſtone dwelling houſe, having two well finiſhed rooms below and four chambers, with a good lodging garret under new cedar roof; there is a large ſtone kitchen adjoining, and a good dry cellar under the houſe; a large convenient barn, about 70 feet long, a well conſtructed ſtone ſtable, a waggon and corn-houſe under one roof; a ſtone ſpring-houſe, two ſtories high, ſupplied by an excellent ſpring handy to the dwelling; there is alſo a tenement ſuitable for a ſmall family, with ſeveral other out-houſes. The place is well ſupplied with fruit of different ſorts, having about 150 well grown apple-trees, beſide a young orchard of 250 trees, being a collection of various kinds of the beſt grafted fruit; the land is very favourable to graſs, being well watered by ſeveral ſtreams, a main branch of Elk creek running through it, which affords an opportunity of erecting a mill, if required: the ſituation, by experience, is healthy, in a good neighbourhood, and about 17 miles from a public landing. For farther information enquire at the bridge or Lower ferry, on Schuylkill, of James Lindley, at New-Garden, or the Printers hereof. November 22, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

For PENNSYLVANIA STATE MONEY,

FIVE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE Acres of Deeded LAND, in Turbit townſhip, in the county of Northumberland.

One Hundred and Twenty-three acres of Land on Powels Creek, in Paxton townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter.

One Thouſand and Fifty-five acres of Land on the Shawney Cabin Creek, in the county of Bedford; One Moiety thereof.

A few Shares of the Indiana Lands on the Ohio River.

For Terms of Sale, apply to the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter.

* 4 w. LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

Two Huhdred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Elk-Forge, near the Head of Elk, Maryland, in the beginning of October laſt, a ſmall brown COW, about five or ſix years old; alſo a ſmall red STEER, about the ſame age, both ſlightly branded laſt ſpring on the thigh with the letter M; they were brought from Suſſex county laſt fall, and probably will make that way. Whoever will ſecure ſaid cattle and give notice to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive One Hundred Dollars reward for each, and reaſonable charges.

¶ THOMAS MAY.

C. P. & N. RAGUET,

In Front-ſtreet, five Doors below Walnut-ſtreet, have for SALE,

WEST-INDIA RUM, in Hogſheads;
FRENCH BRANDY, in Tierces;
Brown & Muſcovado SUGARS, in Hogſheads & Barrels;
COFFEE, in Bags and Barrels;
COCOA, in Barrels;
COTTON, in Bags;
GUN-POWDER, in Barrels of 100 lbs. each;
FLINTS, in Tierces;

And a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, viz. Cloths, Durants, Manchester Velvets, Druggets, Shaloons, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, Linens, Lawns, Cambricks, French and Engliſh Gauzes, Ribbons, Black and White Blonde Laces, Silk Stockings, Flowers, Feathers, Pins, &c. &c. &c. ¶

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